

President Wilson Leads 60,000 Up Avenue in Great Preparedness Parade

Whole City Expresses Spirit of '16 in March

Thousands Line Nation's Appian Way and Cheer Monster Demonstration For Adequate Defense, With Chief Executive at Head.

(Continued from First Page.)

But he was cheered no more than divisions and sections, a fact that emphasized the occasion of a big idea, not of personalities.

Street car service was suspended shortly before the parade in those streets and avenues over which the monster procession marched. Buses were at a standstill, practically all stores and shops closing for the day.

Pacifists in Congress blocked the attempt to make the day a holiday, but the patriotism of the city's population made the day a holiday despite the "peace" phase of it.

Although the President's appearance all along the line of march was greeted with cheers, the ovations were significant in their dignity, the multitudes laying in comparative silence after the passage of the Nation's leader.

Feel Sacred Purpose.

The hosts that tramped did so in the interest of a great cause. They felt the sacredness of the purpose for which they marched, and the ovations were impressed with the dignity of the national spirit.

Every now and then, however, when an unusually pretty display passed, moderate ovations were given. The parade was a demonstration of dignity and solemnity, impressive throughout, every lot saluting of advertising being eliminated and every man, woman, and child deporting themselves with the utmost formality during the march.

Flag Much in Evidence.

Never was the National Emblem so much in evidence. Every man, woman, and child, in the great throng either carried or wore the red, white and blue. Thousands of flags bedecked the facades and roofs of buildings along the line of march and in other sections of the city. Bands played patriotic strains from the start of the demonstration, and the drum and bugle corps augmented the acclamations of the parade's slogan, "Prepare."

Unbroken File.

Around the Peace Monument, erected to mark a relationship of peace with the world for the preservation of which a state of preparedness is being urged, the marching throng swept in unbroken file for hours.

Along the coping of the wall which bounds that portion of the Capitol grounds, immediately back of the monument and huddled together on the fence, the thousands of children, women, and children, who had early sought out places of vantage from which to witness and cheer the parade. Every window and portico fronting on the line of march was packed with on-lookers.

Fresh and eager for their march, the paraders turned out of First street, the skirts of the monument, went north maintaining meanwhile in the majority of instances a perfection of line that would have done credit to veterans.

In the side streets in the vicinity of the Capitol grounds, other organizations which were later to fall in stood in formation awaiting their call or counter-marched in practice for the part which they were to play.

Khaki-clad women in uniform, the national preparedness camp at Chevy Chase, camp-fire girls, and boy scouts followed with their respective organizations which were demonstrating their interest in national preparedness by parading.

Crowds Assemble Early in Day.

Long before 9:30 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the mammoth parade, the throngs of on-lookers and those who intended to participate by applause from the sidelines began to assemble.

From all points of the compass they came—men, women, and children—mothers with infants in their arms and little ones toddling at their sides, all anxious to get to their individual places for the demonstration.

As far as the eye could reach from the plaza in front of the Capitol where the hosts assembled, the vast numbers of thousands could be seen hurrying to the starting point and downtown sections of the city to witness the affair.

Few Military Uniforms To Be Seen.

Military uniforms, while in evidence, were conspicuous by their lack of numbers. There were in the streets the details of cavalrymen from Fort Myer and the detachment of marines from the Marine Barracks, who were acting as guides to the Police Department.

Then there were the different militia organizations of the District, and the patriotic organizations, the Boy Scouts, the bands, the girls from the National Service School, and others, but all in all the parade was a civilian affair entirely.

It was a spontaneous expression of what the citizenry of the National Capital think should be done in the matter of living up to the advice of the father of his country, "in time of peace prepare for war."

March With Single Purpose.

The host marched with a single purpose, that of impressing on Congress the need of adequate defense.

President Wilson, accompanied by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and military aide, Col. W. W. Hart, arrived at the plaza on the east front of the Capitol, where the first division of the parade was to start, at 9:20.

Major Pullman rode at the head of the procession with a plumed helmet. Then followed Lieut. Gen. S. S. M. Young, honorary grand marshal of the parade, and Melvin Hazen, grand marshal. The United States Marine Band came next, and then the President, followed by the citizens committee who organized the parade.

Behind the parade committee walked Mr. Tumulty and the members of the White House staff, then the justices of the courts, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Street Car Schedule.

The Capital Traction Company, on Pennsylvania avenue, from First and B streets southeast and Delaware avenue and B streets northeast, to Twenty-sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, the service will be suspended. The Seventh street line will cross Pennsylvania avenue as usual.

The Fourteenth street line will turn

back at Fifteenth street and New York avenue northwest. The D and G street lines will be operated as far east as Seventeenth street.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company will only be affected where its lines cross Pennsylvania avenue. The Eleventh street line will be operated south of Pennsylvania to Anacostia and return.

The Ninth street line will be operated south of Pennsylvania avenue to the wharf by way of Fourth and-half street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, from Ninth and E streets northwest, to the regular terminal and return.

The Fourth street line will be operated south of Pennsylvania avenue on Fourth street, from the wharf and return, north of Pennsylvania avenue from Fourth and G streets northwest, to the regular terminal and return.

BUREAU PRESENTS IMPOSING ASPECT

An imposing section near the head of the parade was the Bureau of Engraving and Printing unit. Joseph T. Ralph, director of the bureau, marched at the head of this section, which comprised divisions at every square block, furnished the music for the section.

Each section was headed by the chief of a division of the big bureau.

The feature of the unit which caused the greatest outbursts of applause was the women's division. Line after line of girls and women employees of the bureau, attired in natty white uniforms and wearing white hats and shoes, made up first part of the unit. The lines were of admirable formation, the women keeping exact time and marching with elegant step. The flags in the line were noticeable throughout the march in this section.

Following the women's section came the men employees of the bureau, dressed in dark suits and white shirts. Each of these paraders was attired in dark coat and white duck trousers. Each wore a white duck hat and black shoes.

Then followed the colored section of the bureau unit with its band. The drum major of this section, who carried a baton, led the group in a dextrous manner in which he juggled his wand in directing his organization.

Three large floats, one depicting peace, another the plate printing industry, and a third decorated with flags and the national colors and bearing the inscription "The Bureau of Engraving and Printing Is Always Prepared," accompanied the unit. A motor truck brought the medical staff of the bureau brought up the rear of the unit.

Another unit whose numbers exceeded the 1,000 mark was that of the Department of Commerce. Secretary of Commerce Redfield marched at the head of this unit, followed by Assistant Secretary Sweet and the members of the office staff.

The unit was led by the National Training School for Boys Band. Following Assistant Secretary Sweet and the office staff, came A. L. Thurman, solicitor for the department, and the employees of his immediate office.

Then came George C. Havenner, chief clerk of the department and his immediate subordinates; George Johnstone, chief of the division of statistics and bureaus and the members of the respective departments in order: Daniel C. Vaughan, chief of the division of publication; Frank M. Shore, supplies; Commissioner George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses; Dr. E. Lester Jones, superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey; George Uhler, chief inspector of the Steamboat Inspection Service; Eugene T. Chamberlain, Bureau of Navigation; Dr. H. M. Smith, Bureau of Fisheries; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Bureau of Standards; Samuel L. Rogers, Bureau of the Census; Dr. E. E. Pratt, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Several floats appropriately decorated and all the trucks and motorcycles of the department, also decorated, made up the Commerce unit.

Enact Historical Scene On Pocahontas Float

The Pocahontas float, prepared as a special tribute to Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, a descendant of the renowned historical character, was one of the most interesting exhibits in the monster parade.

At intervals during the parade, Pocahontas would re-enact the scene of the Indian girl interceding with her father for the life of Captain John Smith.

The costumes worn by the impersonators of the historical characters were from the collection procured by Mrs. Mabel M. Dawson, known as the "Medicine Woman" of the Smithsonian Institution.

The curlew were gathered from all parts of the world and are now the property of Capt. Harry P. Smith, of Washington.

Attorney General Heads Justice Department Men

Attorney General Gregory headed the Department of Justice marchers, 200 strong, who formed at Second and G streets northwest at 9 o'clock.

The attorney general marched with a military step and set a good soldierly pace for his cohorts. He carried a silk flag and each of the marchers behind him was similarly equipped.

Several of the marchers carried a banner bearing the words "Department of Justice" in large letters.

As the parade began moving from the Peace Monument, the Department of Justice contingent marched down Second street to Pennsylvania avenue, where the 200 flag carriers swung into the main procession.

PRESIDENT, ON FOOT, LEADS HUGE PARADE

Wilson, Carrying Flag, Marches to White House, Then Reviews Pageant.

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blue coat, white duck trousers, and white shoes. In the lapel of his coat was a boutonniere of red, white, and blue carnations, and he was carrying a small flag.

As he stepped from the automobile, Chairman William F. Gude and Rudolph Kauffmann, who were to act as the President's aides, stepped forward and handed him a large silk flag, the staff of which mounted a gilded eagle. This the President took, tucking it into one of the Secret Service guards the smaller flag he had brought.

Gives Marching Order.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I'm ready. Let's march."

Immediately the Marine Band, responding in their scarlet coats and white trousers crashed forth into a rousing marching air. And the parade was under way.

First off were the mounted police, headed by Maj. Raymond Pullman on horseback. Then followed the Marine Band, led by a vigorous striding, walked the President, carrying his flag and accompanied only by Messrs. Gude and Kauffmann, the one on the right and the other to the left.

A salute, the President got out on a step, but after several blocks got into the right pace, and never has a marching host had a more vigorous one. The President did not seem to tire, but he might use his right hand to take off his hat and respond to the cheers, the President strode along in a swinging pace.

Cheers Greet President.

The dense crowds that lined the sidewalks at the start of the parade set up a scream of cheers as the President gave the word to start, and all along the line he was greeted with a cheering and shouting.

The sun beat steadily down on the backs and backs of the marchers, yet the President did not seem to tire. Others in his party began getting out of breath, but the President, who was a veteran, did not seem to tire.

Not ten minutes had passed before the head of the parade had passed Ninth street. At ten minutes to eight, the parade entered Fifteenth street at the Treasury.

The Treasury (turning to see that those who followed him kept their lines intact).

The Treasury windows, packed to their capacity with spectators, gave forth a chorus of cheers as the parade passed. The President, who was a veteran, did not seem to tire.

Then, as the column swung again into Pennsylvania avenue, and approached the Executive Mansion with its stately columns set back among the trees, the crowds seemed suddenly to realize the tremendous, overpowering significance of what this spectacle of the President of the nation walking on foot in the cause of preparedness meant.

There was a moment of stillness, and then, as the Marine Band struck up the strains of a patriotic march thousands of voices broke forth in cheers.

Mrs. Wilson Wears Colors.

Seated on the reviewing stand and watching her husband as he approached, sat Mrs. Wilson, dressed simply in white with a white hat of filmy lace, and carrying a small flag. In a few short hours the President had mounted the steps, and turning about to review the rest of the parade.

Opposite on the lawn of Lafayette Square, and directly in front of the reviewing stand, stood a crowd of flagmen in white frocks with yellow, white and purple streamers across their shoulders. Held above them was a banner, containing the following inscription:

"Be Prepared If You Care About Ninety-one Elector's Vote. Consider Us Woman's Party."

It seemed strangely out of place—this challenge and some of the President's party frowned. Yet the President himself seemed not to notice. His eyes were on the marchers, as were those of the crowds about the reviewing stand. And after a while the suffragists took themselves and their banner off.

It looked as though they at first

Patriotism of Cities As Shown By Figures

The preparedness parades throughout the country and the number of marchers in each were:

Chicago	130,000
St. Louis	75,000
New Orleans	50,000
Memphis	35,000
Portland, Ore.	30,000
Hartford, Conn.	25,000
Dayton, Ohio	20,000
Springfield, Ill.	15,000
Des Moines	10,000
Cairo, Ill.	10,000
Springfield, Ohio	5,000
Lansing, Mich.	5,000
New York	150,000
Boston	80,000
Washington (estimated)	60,000

intended to break through the lines and march out in front, but the crowds were too densely packed and some gave way.

In the meantime the State Department force, led by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips had come into the reviewing stand, immediately to the right of the President looking from the street at Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, one of the President's daughters, Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's mother, and Mrs. Lane, the wife of the President's immediate aide.

The Treasury Department force, headed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, followed the President. Secretary McAdoo, holding aloft a flag, and bearing his head, saluting the President, and the President, smiling broadly as his son-in-law turned out of line to join the party on the reviewing stand.

Drum Major Salutes.

At once his face lighted up with a broad grin. He spoke to Mrs. Wilson, and soon all the stand was smiling. Approaching in a blaze of gold braid and twirling a huge baton was a colorful drum major, leading a regiment of drummers.

Stiff as a ramrod, one arm akimbo, this vision of a drum major evidently broke loose in a series of marvelous evolutions, and the crowd emerged a most magnificent salute to the President. The latter, hardly containing himself, waved in acknowledgement.

Next to attract the special attention of the President and his party was a magnificent float in the Treasury division designed by the Washington Plate-makers Union. It represented an engraving machine turning out Treasury notes. Uncle Sam stood to one side of the machine which was being operated by a young lady in white. As the float passed the reviewing stand the young lady laid off a sheet of freshly engraved dollar bills.

The President remained on the reviewing stand until he had time, just before the parade, to make a brief address before the Government employees.

SCORE TO HOSPITAL: MOSTLY EXHAUSTION

Ambulances and private automobiles, engaged for hospital purposes, had a busy time all the morning. Nearly a score of people were rushed to Emergency and Casualty Hospitals for treatment.

Most of the cases proved to be exhaustion. Michael Cavalieri, of 1717 Seventh street northwest, may be seriously hurt as the result of having been knocked down by an automobile, near Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. He is suffering from several abrasions, and the extent of his injuries has not been determined.

Others who were treated for exhaustion were Gustave Wickel, thirteen, 3529 New Hampshire avenue; Julian C. Gale, thirty-eight, 84 Pennsylvania avenue; Viola Stubbs, eighteen, 1410 Corcoran street northwest; Bertha Thornton, 1327 C street southeast; Madeline Shaw, 507 M street northwest; Mrs. Annie Keleher, 321 Second street southeast; and Mrs. C. H. Clay, 3419 M street northwest.

As the result of minor accidents, John R. Colvin, Benjamin D. C. was treated for injuries to his elbow; C. N. Voss, 105 Fourth street northeast, contusion of lips; and Dorothy Flank, six, 1624 N street northwest, contusion of face.

SONS OF SOUTHLAND PARADE WITH FLAG

Marchers Whose Sires Were Gray of Confederacy Demonstrate Patriotism.

Marching several hundred strong, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and other sons of the Southland invited by members of the organization to participate, gave a splendid demonstration of allegiance to "Old Glory." Participation of this unit was but another expression of the loyalty of these marchers to the flag of the free and the brave united.

The unit was led by the Sons of Confederate Veterans Band, of Fredericksburg, Va., followed by a band carrying a large American flag. Then followed Ernest J. Baldwin, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Roanoke, Va., and the members of his staff.

Prominent among the sons marching with the commander-in-chief were H. Oden Lake, commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy Union; Capt. C. C. Calhoun, president of the Southern Society of Washington; Claude N. Bennett, past president of the Southern Society; Past Division Commander of the District of Columbia, R. Price, Thomas Halsey Raines, P. J. Altizer, Wallace Streuter, J. E. Pennebaker, and Abner Ferguson.

Many United States Senators and Congressmen from the South marched with this unit. Sons of Confederate Veterans "Campa from nearby points in Virginia and Maryland participated. Notable among these were the camps located at Leesburg and Fredericksburg.

Albert Estopinal, member of Congress from Louisiana, has nine sons, six of whom participated in the parade. Three grandsons of the Confederacy marched with this contingent. Clarence, Hamilton and Alfred Owens, sons of Past Commander-in-chief Clarence Owens, and Alfred Owens, nine years of age, in Confederate gray uniform marched as the mascot of the Sons' section.

DISTRICT CONTINGENT MAKES FINE SHOWING

Headed by Commissioners Newman, Kutz and other District officials, the District government unit, between 800 and 1,000 strong, made a fine showing. Organized under the supervision of Capt. J. J. Lovins, U. S. A., Assistant Engineer, Commissioner of the District, the local Government employees, including a number of military organization as any of the civilian units in line.

Commissioner Brownlow was not in line as he left yesterday afternoon to attend the Democratic convention.

Each line was made up of employees of an office of the District Government. Heads of these offices acted as leaders of platoons, while officials of departments acted as marshals of sections.

Commissioner Newman's department followed directly in the rear of the District heads, the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, the band, and the heads of the several departments.

Louis C. Wilson headed the first section, made up of Commissioner Newman's departments, and Fire Chief Frank Wagner acted as marshal of Commissioner Brownlow's departments. C. B. Hunt, engineer of highways, led the Engineer Commissioner's branch.

The District contingent formed for the parade in M street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest. Captain Lovins had organized the unit in such a way that each division commander was responsible for the manner in which the men in his division marched, and each line leader was also held accountable for the straightness or crookedness of his line. As a result of this plan, an efficient organization was obtained, which evidently took unusual care in the manner in which members of the unit marched.

Carl Vrooman Leads Unit Of Agriculture Employees

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman led the Department of Agriculture unit, in which approximately 1,000 persons participated. Immediately following the Assistant Secretary and the band marched the rifle club of the department, 800 strong.

Then came the different bureaus of the department, each headed by their respective chiefs.

1,000 CLERKS MARCH IN POSTOFFICE UNIT

Postmaster General Burleson and Chief Clerk W. J. Denning Head Paraders.

Postmaster General Burleson and W. J. Denning, chief clerk of the Postoffice Department, headed the unit of officials and employees of that department. More than 1,000 persons marched in the unit: First Assistant Postmaster General Roper, Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger, Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakeley each head the employees of their respective divisions of the department.

J. A. Edgerton, purchasing agent of the department, led the unit made up of the employees of his branch, W. H. Lamar, solicitor for the department, headed the members of his division, and J. G. Kootz, chief inspector of the department, was at the head of the members of his department.

A large float decorated with flags and red, white, and blue colors were carried by the Postoffice Department unit. On the float was a large banner containing the inscription which marks the southeast corner of the new Washington City Postoffice. This inscription read: "Messenger of Sympathy and Love, Servant of Parted Friends, Consoler of the Lonely, Bond of the Scattered Family, Enlarger of the Common Good."

The unit was headed by a large band and was followed by the Washington City Postoffice unit, led by Postmaster Merritt O. Chance and a band.

TREASURY IN LINE WITH 5,000 MARCHERS

The Treasury Department was represented in the parade by 5,000 marchers, headed by Secretary McAdoo, who was followed by Assistant Secretaries Newton, Peters and Malburn and members of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Treasury marchers were escorted by eight big bands, three of which were furnishing music at all times.

When the Treasury unit formed at Second and B streets northwest, at 8:45 o'clock, it was observed that almost half the marchers were women, each carrying a flag and wearing a white canvas hat with a red, white and blue band on it.

At the head of the unit marched several men carrying a big banner inscribed "Treasury Department" and each division of the money shop was represented by a pennant carrier.

Following the marchers came several floats emblematic of the Treasury Department's activities. The first float bore a giant key—the key to the Government's financial chest. Next came a seal, a duplicate of the insignia which makes paper money legal. Several other floats typified the labors of the department and a number of money wagons followed.

Printing also was in line, with armfuls of printed matter being carried by the Treasury Department's unit. The Treasury Department's unit was one of the largest of any from the Government departments. It won hearty applause.

Roller Chair Prices Soar.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 14.—Roller chair patrons along the boardwalk must now pay 50 cents an hour for a single or double chair and pusher. The rate has been boosted because of the insistent demand of the pushers, who say the rate is a margin of 25 cents an hour in addition to their tips.

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